

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERCER, Editor.

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The Inevitable Results of Guerrilla Warfare.

The predatory system of warfare which exists so extensively over this State, and portions of Kentucky and Missouri, has by no means unrelieved its worst features. Through the veil which enshrouds it we have as yet caught only fleeting glimpses of its demoniac face.—Thousands of those whose partialities are for the rebellion are encouraging these marauding bands of guerrillas, seeming not to let concessions that they are but barbarizing the minds of both combatants, and prompting them to terrible deeds of bloodshed. The guerrilla warfare is utterly atrocious and cowardly in its nature, and the certain effect will be to make those against whom it is directed desperate in deeds of retaliation. Our people do not imagine the extent of cruelty and barbarity to which a civilized nation can be driven by familiarity with scenes of bloodshed.

As a warning to the American people at this time, they should read the history of the French Revolution, and contemplate its horrible results. The extent to which blood was shed during its continuance will hardly be credited by the present age; but it is correctly stated that the number of victims reached one million five hundred thousand three hundred and fifty-one. Of this number eighteen thousand six hundred and three were gallantized by order of the Revolutionary Tribunal—thirty-two thousand were victims under sentence of death at Nantes; thirty-two thousand at Lyons; three thousand four hundred women died of premature childbirth; three hundred and forty-eight in childbirth from grief; and there were slain during the war in Vendee nine hundred thousand men, fifteen thousand women, and nearly two thousand children. In this enumeration are not comprehended the massacres at Versailles at the Abby, the farms, and other prisons, on the 2nd of September, the victims then at Toulon, and elsewhere; or the persons slain in the little town of Bedoin, of which the whole population perished.

It is difficult to adduce instances of barbarity in the South, and especially to our soldiers, bring upon the rich and wounded, and assassinating the United people. Was destroyed the other day by one of our ships of war; and there are now in the Southern ports which in consequence of their disregard of the rules of civilized warfare, Men and women who encourage this devilish system of robbery and assassination known as guerrilla warfare, will have a terrible account to settle before the bar of public opinion, which will crush them like a toppling mountain. Unless this barbarism is stopped, the retribution will be fearful.

Secessionists ask us gravely sometimes, "How do you expect to maintain the Federal authority in Tennessee, when we are opposed to you?" The answer to this question will be shaped just as their own conduct demands. The Federal Government, representing at least 23,000,000 of free white citizens, is determined to hold Tennessee and make it the home of loyal people. If the people of Tennessee will be the friends and supporters of the Government, they will be admitted into a full participation of all its blessings, just as they have been heretofore. But if any portion of them continue to show their disloyalty, they will be certainly driven out of the State and have their property confiscated to the use of the General Government, as that the Federal Government has the power and the right to inflict such punishment. Rebels need not flatter themselves, on account of some temporary indulgence, that they are regarded as indispensable to the existence of the Republic. We can exile the rebel citizens of this State, and in a few years have it populated more densely than ever. The treatment which rebels shall receive depends entirely on their own conduct. If they be loyal we will recognize them as fellow-citizens; if they persist in being disloyal, they will assuredly be driven in disgrace from a State when their presence would gladden. There are a few men who are now opposing all schemes of confiscation in Congress, but the influence of these cowards is diminishing every day; and if disloyal men delay much longer to aid the Government in putting down the rebellion, they will suffer its heaviest penalties. The idea that any Government will be foolish enough to tolerate knowingly enemies in its bosom is too absurd to be entertained by any one—and it may be as well, a good deal better—he dismissed.

The testimony of impartial history will make Sengen's Slave Confederacy stink in the nostrils of posterity, and the cabalistic letters C. S. A., will in all coming time be interpreted. The Confederate Skunk of Africa.

Half the energy which traitors have displayed if exerted by the loyal might before this have averted the rebellion to destruction.

Fewer proclamations and orders, and more fighting would add greatly to the credit of the national cause.

Blue Laws of Virginia.

To read the miserable papers published in Richmond, one might suppose that all the bigotry and intolerance which had ever existed in this country had been concentrated in the precincts of New England. The fact is, however, that the old New Englanders, who are upstart Virginians, are averse to speaking, were never - minded and bigoted at the most intolerant Witch-burner who ever lived in Salem, Massachusetts; and the Blue Laws of the old Dominion were quite as rigid as the Blue Laws of Connecticut. This is proved by Virginian testimony, and by the evidence of the ancient statutes of the "Mother of Presidents." In Howe's Historical Collections of Virginia, published at Charleston, S. C., in 1856, the well-known work, we find on pages 150-51, the following extracts from the ancient laws of Virginia:

"Every person who refuses to obey the command of a lawful master, shall be amerced 200 lbs. of tobacco, paid to the parish, and half to the informer."

Here is the double-distilled and twelve times rectified quintessence of infidelity and petty tyranny.

First. Every man must have his child baptized.

Second. The baptism must be performed by a *baptist*, i.e., an Episcopalian minister of the church of England.

Third. Informers are encouraged by the handsome fee of 1000 lbs. of tobacco. Nothing in the Connecticut Blue Laws ever beat this Virginia statute.

A gain, another law ordains:

"Church wardens shall present at the county court, twice every year, such instruments of swearing drinkemans, &c., as by their own knowledge or common fame have been committed, &c."

The Episcopal Church has here made the superior, and censor of the morals of the people of other denominations."

Again:

"No marriage shall be of valid in law but such as is made by the minister, according to the laws of England." The mind that looks merely contrary to this act shall be fined 1000 lbs. of tobacco.

There was a highly liberal law truly,

and shows the generous views of the cavaliers:

"All persons having an law of excuse, shall every Sabbath report to the parish church, and there abide orderly during the common prayer, preaching and divine service, upon the penalty of being fined ad hoc of infamy."

Only think a poor devil being compelled to listen to the bated-dish of such brawlers as BALDWIN, GRAVES, and others of the holy brotherhood of preachers in Nashville. It makes me sick to even think of it.

Again:

"No journey shall be made upon the Lord's day except by necessity."

Against:

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We could extend this list of laws indefinitely, but we have already quoted enough to show that those persons who profess to believe that Virginia was once in advance of New England in tolerance and liberality, only show their utter ignorance of the history of Virginia. The fact is that the early settlers of Virginia were not one whit in advance of the Puritan fathers, and their descendants at this day are more bigoted than their ancestors—we mean of course those of the Southern Rights schools and such donkeys as edit the Richmond papers.

We are told that several citizens of Clarksville who had taken the oath to support the Federal Government, were very diligent in aiding the guerrillas when they attacked the garrison there. On the next day some Government corn, wagons, &c., were sold by the guerrillas, and the rebels bought them at very low prices. After this, the guerrilla Captain, had got the money in his pocket, he easily told the buyers that his regiment were not in the regular service, and he had no power to make them a title to what they had bought. This served the purchasers exactly right, but it proves that JONES is an unmitigated swindler and thief; so destitute of honor that he would cheat even his own friends. There is sometimes honor among thieves, but not among Confederates thieves.

Those citizens of Gallatin and Clarksville who gave their parole of honor to aid the rebellion, and afterwards joined the guerrillas in the command expedition, may flatter themselves that they will escape punishment, but assuredly they reckon without their host. They will be punished severely, both in person and in property. Such perfidy and treachery will not be suffered to escape. And the eyes of the authorities are on them.

We have received several letters making inquiries about certain contracts. We will save ourselves some trouble by writing by typewriter to such letters in general, saying that if the applicant has been loyal men, they stand a fair chance to get a contract; on the contrary, if they have been notoriously disloyal, they stand an excellent chance to get profitable contracts, especially if they play a shrewd game and will be liberal enough to divide profits. When it comes to contracts, treason pays and loyalty does. So if you want a contract, join a guerrilla party for a month, or at least curse the Administration for a day—Abolition concerns, and then you will stand a good chance.

Military Leeches.

There is no doubt that one army is afflicted with a horde of officers of various grades, from Generals down to Lieutenants, who are nothing but bloodsuckers, staying in the service, not for service, but for pay. These officers are nearly always drunk, they never apply themselves to the study of the principles of their profession, they are hasty and unbalanced; they are ignorant of the conditions of their commands; they never drill their men; and being shamefully ignorant of their proper duties, they to seek above their authority by playing the tyrant. How can we expect a company or a regiment to be effective which is cursed with such an officer? Its men soon grow disgusted and disengaged, and lose all pride in the service, and when they are brought into action defeat is certain to overtake them. Of all the despicable drones and vampires on the earth, the vilest and lowest is the man who would accept a military position for the purpose of rioting, and debauchery, such a wretch should be hung up by his own ashes. He is a disgrace not only to his country but humanity. It is time that some of our officers were held to a strict accountability for their gross imbecility and misconduct. Some of them should be made examples of to deter others from thrusting themselves into positions for which they have no qualifications, and where their indolence and cowardice will sacrifice the soldiers of the country. These leeches must be salved and made to drop off the body of the Republic. If they are not driven away they will soon exhaust its life-blood.

If the Federal Government does not wish to convince young persons that there is something honorable in rebellion and something worthy of reward in treason, and something to be highly applauded in revolting against and trampling upon the laws, it had better stop instantly its miserable and truckling policy of feeding secessionists liberally with government-patronage. Why should responsible positions be given to these who have repudiated and abetted the rebellion, to the neglect of those who have been faithful and true?

Why should sympathizers with the damnable infamy of secession be allowed to pocket large sums of money on public contract, when there are loyal men who can discharge the duties of these contracts equally well. We hear complaints against the Government for allowing these things to be done in Baltimore and many other Southern cities, and even in the Federal Capital, where speculators boast that although they are Southern sympathizers, they have made hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the Lincoln Government. If half of what we hear daily be true the same policy prevails to a considerable extent in this place. Now, it seems to us, that it is our duty to all who are not traitors, rebels, and scoundrels, not to expatriate ourselves. Methodists, Baptists, &c., in this colony, assemble themselves under pretence of having independent worship, not authorized in England, the parties so offending shall for the first time pay 200, and for the second 300 lbs. of tobacco.

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The following table, prepared for the New York World from official reports, exhibits the relative rank of the States of the Union at each general census. The slave States are distinguished by italic letters. The Territories which are now States have been admitted to the table from time to time. Massachusetts and Maine, until 1820 united politically, have been treated as if always distinct:

	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850
1. PA.	PA.	PA.	PA.	PA.	PA.	PA.
2. NY.	NY.	NY.	NY.	NY.	NY.	NY.
3. NJ.	N.J.	N.J.	N.J.	N.J.	N.J.	N.J.
4. MD.	MD.	MD.	MD.	MD.	MD.	MD.
5. DE.	DE.	DE.	DE.	DE.	DE.	DE.
6. VA.	VA.	VA.	VA.	VA.	VA.	VA.
7. NC.	NC.	NC.	NC.	NC.	NC.	NC.
8. GA.	GA.	GA.	GA.	GA.	GA.	GA.
9. AL.	AL.	AL.	AL.	AL.	AL.	AL.
10. MS.	MS.	MS.	MS.	MS.	MS.	MS.
11. KY.	KY.	KY.	KY.	KY.	KY.	KY.
12. TN.	TN.	TN.	TN.	TN.	TN.	TN.
13. OH.	OH.	OH.	OH.	OH.	OH.	OH.
14. IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.	IN.
15. MI.	MI.	MI.	MI.	MI.	MI.	MI.
16. IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.	IL.
17. WI.	WI.	WI.	WI.	WI.	WI.	WI.
18. MO.	MO.	MO.	MO.	MO.	MO.	MO.
19. AR.	AR.	AR.	AR.	AR.	AR.	AR.
20. LA.	LA.	LA.	LA.	LA.	LA.	LA.
21. OK.	OK.	OK.	OK.	OK.	OK.	OK.
22. SD.	SD.	SD.	SD.	SD.	SD.	SD.
23. NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.
24. KS.	KS.	KS.	KS.	KS.	KS.	KS.
25. MT.	MT.	MT.	MT.	MT.	MT.	MT.
26. HI.	HI.	HI.	HI.	HI.	HI.	HI.
27. WY.	WY.	WY.	WY.	WY.	WY.	WY.
28. UT.	UT.	UT.	UT.	UT.	UT.	UT.
29. CO.	CO.	CO.	CO.	CO.	CO.	CO.
30. NM.	NM.	NM.	NM.	NM.	NM.	NM.
31. PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.
32. GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.
33. VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.
34. PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.
35. GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.
36. VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.
37. PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.
38. GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.
39. VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.
40. PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.
41. GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.
42. VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.
43. PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.
44. GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.
45. VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.
46. PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.
47. GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.
48. VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.	VI.
49. PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.	PR.
50. GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.	GU.
51. VI.</td						